LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—LEV. 25:10.

VOL. II. HALLOWELL, (MAINE,) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843. NO. 47.

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Moral Reformation.

American Slavery.

ITS EFFECTS UPON THE SLAVE, UPON THE MASTER, AND UPON THE NATION.

No. 2.

My object is to detect and expose some of the filthy abominations of slavery to the public gaze. Slavery violates every commandment in the decalogue. It annihilates rights, attacks not only the human race but universal being, and rushes upon Jehovah. For rights are rights: for God's are no more, man's are no less. The divine requisition is summed up in the first and great commandment, in these words, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, &c." Now who does not see that slavery usurps what God has reserved to himself when it says "A slave is one who is in the power of his master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, nor acquire any thing but what must belong to his master." Here is seen that slavery sets up a claim to man which contravenes the claim of God, it seizes upon the subjects of God's moral government, and wrests them from his administration, and subjects them to the will of a despot. Slavery annihilates the matrimonial institution. This lies at the very foundation of society. This institution is the oldest known to man. It was devised by infinite wisdom, as the foundation of order and moral rectitude. And God having instituted matrimony, Christ says:—" For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall be one flesh. Therefore those whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." And yet slavery does this; it lays its polluting hands upon the bridal pair, and rends them asunder as though God had not joined them together. Alike regardless of the laws of decency, of order and of God. Slavery annihilates the obligation growing out of the relation subsisting between parents and children. The command of God is, 'children obey your parents in the Lord,' but slavery says, no, not so, for they must obey their masters, who own both parents and children. Parents are forbidden to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and children are alike forbidden to obey their parents in the Lord, although the word of God enjoins it as a duty. How, I ask, will slaveholders and their northern abettors, answer to this when they meet God at his awful bar. Slavery usurps the prerogative of God, tends to blot the divine image from the soul of man, degrades him from the dignified rank his Maker gave him in the scale of creation, and subverts all the social relations which God and nature have rendered essential to his earthly existence. The divine command is, "go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Slavery forbids it if it proclaim " liberty to captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound," and enjoins the breaking of every yoke, and letting the captive go free. Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ has said "search the scriptures." But slavery forbids it. In Georgia if a white teach a free negro or slave to read, or write, he is fined $500, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court. If the offender be a colored man, slave or free, he is fined or whipped, at the discretion of the court. By a law of the same State, should a free negro presume to preach to, or exhort his companions, he may be seized without warrant and whipped thirty-nine lashes; and the same number of lashes may be applied to each one of his congregation. In North Carolina the law forbids a free colored man whatever may be his attainment or ecclesiastical authority, to preach the gospel. In the same State to teach a slave to read or write; or to give him any book, (bible not excepted) is punished with thirty-nine lashes, or imprisonment, if the offender be a free negro, but if a white, then with a fine of $200. In Louisiana the penalty for instructing a free black in a Sunday School, is, for the first offense, five hundred dollars, and the second offense DEATH. Thus we might go on, and multiply extracts from the barbarous, cruel inhuman laws, of each and all the slave States. S. WHITNEY.

SOUL TRADERS.—Every slave-trader deals in souls as well as the bodies of men.—The intellect and the feelings constitute a part of the value of a slave. Hear Dr. Brisbane on this subject:—

I know it is said, that the slaveholder claims no property in the soul, but only in the bodily service of the slave. But this is not true. For if you could put the mind of a brute into the body of the slave, his value would not be the eighth part of the price of a horse. Whereas slaves commonly bring the price of eight or ten horses. It is therefore plain the slaveholder buys the rational of the slave. This is what he wants; the intelligent principle, the human understanding, the God-image in the man, he wants that which makes the slave capable of guiding his horses and directing his plough. It is therefore plain that the human soul is the thing which is purchased."

Necessity of Church Action on Slavery.

The history of the professed people of God has been chequered from the beginning with oft-repeated declensions, and subsequently thorough yet short lived reformations.—Scarcely had men after the apostacy of our first parents, ' begun to call upon the name of the Lord, when ' the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair,' and yielding to one temptation after another, the earth became corrupt and filled with violence, until a flood of waters swept them all away. Commencing again with a single pious family, the nominal church of God was soon engaged in erecting its Babel tower of infidelity, and substituting the temples of idolatry in place of the sacred altar of their second founder and pious ancestor, Noah.—Once more, an individual is taken from the corrupt mass and transplanted to a strange land, with whom and his posterity after him, the Lord entered into special covenant. But special favors and covenants could not long secure the chosen seed from apostacy. To bring them back from their repeated declensions, law-givers, judges, and prophets, one after another, were raised up, and reformatory judgments sent, until, in the fulness of time, the substance of Jewish types and shadows ' came to his own, but his own received him not.' Universal corruption and degeneracy characterized the chosen Abrahamic race. The priests no longer kept knowledge, and the whole moral law was set aside by the professed teachers of the Most High.

Akin to this has been the history of the Christian church. Alternate declensions and reforms tell the story of her eighteen centuries. And now, should the Son of Man again come as he was predicted of old, to ' sit as a refiner and purifier of silver,'—to be ' a swift witness against—those that oppress the hireling in his wages—and that turn aside the stranger from his right,' which of our American churches could abide the day of his coming, and stand when he appeared? Descendants of that little pilgrim band which fled from the oppressions of the Old World, that we might enjoy civil and religious liberty and maintain the institutions of the gospel in their purity, here in this once land of the Canaanite and of the Amorite, we as a nation hold as many millions in cruel bondage, as the Lord brought out of Egypt by the hand of Moses. And what is infinitely the darkest feature, slaveholding has been baptised and ordained—constitutes the pillar and body of the Southern churches, and is in 'good and regular standing ' with most of the churches of the North. Not without reason do politicians marvel at our sensitiveness and inconsistency in tolerating slavery at the communion table and in the priesthood, while we cannot bear it at the ballot box and in the magistracy. Time! high time! is it, that political, and especially they who would be thought moral abolitionists, should bestir themselves in their respective churches.—*Church action!*—CHURCH ACTION!!—CHURCH ACTION!!! on Slavery, let us now have.—*Christian Freemen.*

Slavrey should seem an intolerable Evil to Women.

Extracts from ' Emancipation, by Wm. E. Channing.' Nov. 15, 1840.

" There is one portion of the community, to which I would especially commend the cause of the enslaved, and the duty of open testimony, against this form of oppression; and that is our women. To them, above all others, slavery should seem an intolerable evil, because its chief victims are women. In their own country, and not very far from them, there are great multitudes of their sex, exposed to dishonor, held as property by *man*, unprotected by law, driven to the field by the overseer, and happy if not consigned to infinitely baser uses; denied the rights of wife and mother, and liable to be stript of husband and child when another's pleasure or interest may so determine. Such is the lot of hundreds of thousands of their sisters, and is there nothing here to stir up woman's sympathy, nothing for her to remember when she approaches God's throne, or opens her heart to her fellow creatures? Woman should talk of the enslaved to her husband, and do what she can to awaken, amongst his ever thronging worldly cares, some manly indignation, some interest in human freedom. She should breathe into her son, a deep sense of the wrongs which man inflicts upon man, and send him forth from her arms a friend of the weak and injured. She should look on her daughter, and shudder at the doom of so many daughters on her own shores. When she meets with woman, she should talk to her of the ten thousand homes, which have no defense against licentiousness, against violation of the most sacred domestic ties; and through her whole intercourse, the fit season should be chosen to give strength to that deep moral conviction which can alone overcome this tremendous evil.

I know it will be said, that in thus doing, woman will wander beyond her proper work. What! do I hear such language in a civilized age, and in a land of Christianity? What, let me ask, is woman's work? It is to be a minister of Christian love.—It is to sympathise with human misery.—It is to breathe sympathy into man's heart. It is to keep alive in society some feeling of human brotherhood. This is her mission to earth. Woman's sphere, I am told is home. And why is home instituted? Why are domestic relations ordained? These relations are for a day; they cease at the grave.—And what is their great end? To nourish a love which will endure forever, to awaken universal sympathy. Our ties to our parents are to bind us to the Universal Parent. Our fraternal bonds to help us to see in all men our brethren. Home is to be a nursery of Christians; and what is the end of Christianity but to awaken in all souls the principles of universal justice and universal charity. At home we are to learn to love our neighbor, our enemy, the stranger, the poor, and the oppressed. If home do not train us to this, then it is wofully perverted. If home counteracts and quenches the spirit of Christianity, then we must remember the Divine Teacher, who commands us to forsake father and mother, brother and sister, wife and child, for His sake, and for the sake of his truth. If the walls of home are the bulwarks of a narrow, clannish love, through which the cry of human miseries and wrongs cannot penetrate, then it is mockery to talk of their sacredness. Domestic life is at present too much in hostility to the spirit of Christ. A family should be a community of dear friends, strengthening one another for the service of their fellow creatures. Can we give the name of Christian to most of our families? Can we give it to women who have no thoughts or sympathies for multitudes of their own sex, distant only two or three day's journey from their doors, and exposed to outrages, from which they would pray to have their own daughter snatched, though it were by death?

Old School Presbyterian Assembly.

The correspondent of the Penn. Freeman writes thus of the action of this body on slavery. Time will convince those not now convinced of the truth of Mr. Birney's statement, that the American Churches are the bulwarks of American Slavery.

Of the Old School Assembly's proceedings, the whole story can be told in a few words. Their time was mainly occupied in the discussion of questions of discipline, or mooted points of casuistry such as whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister; they had no space for the comparatively unimportant subject of slavery. They will excommunicate a man who will form a marriage connection like that mentioned, while at the same time they are sustaining a system which consigns millions to the grossest impurity and licentiousness. This system has its stoutest supporters and defenders on their very floor, and in the men and Ministers too, who come there waited upon, almost to the door of the Assembly, by their slaves. The following item, taken from one of the daily papers, is all that I have learned of their doings on the subject of Abolition:

'The report of the Committee on bills and overtures on the Committee of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, on the subject of slavery, was taken up, and after considerable discussion on points of order, was finally laid upon the table.'

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.—Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. The following interesting circumstance is related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

'I was present,' says this correspondent, 'when Gen. Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 14th December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the Market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the Court House yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the Court House steps, and when within a yard or two of them I saw eight or ten good looking men from different directions, certainly without the least concert,—springing simultaneously, and place themselves in position to uphold and support the steps should they fail in the General's ascent. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the Court House with him—followed in his walk through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were five or six candidates [illegible] bench sitting and as the General approached them, they arose in a body and bowed smilingly, and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the Polls, when Colonel Deneale, I think it was, said, 'well, General how do you vote!' The General looked at the candidates, and said, 'Gentlemen, I vote for measures not for men,' and turned to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired.'

COST OF RECEIVING THE PRESIDENT.—We understand that Mr. Howard's bill for the entertainment of the Acting President and suite, for the two days during which he remained in the city, amounts to upwards of *twelve hundred dollars.* The total expense of receiving and entertaining that functionary will not fall short of three thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Courier and Enq.*

WAGES.—The activity which now prevails in Boston, in building, has advanced the prices of labor. Masons now command from $2, to $2,50 per day; and carpenters, $1,50; tenders $1.

The number of buildings erected in Boston last year was very large, but is still larger this year.

Political.

To the people of the Free States of the Union.

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and country as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project, long entertained by a portion of the people of the U. S., still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of a session of Congress, we have not time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is *by no means abandoned*; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of domestic slavery and the slave trade in these United States have solemnly and unalterably determined *that it shall be speedily carried into execution*, and that, by admission of a slave Territory and the Slave States, *the undue ascendency of the slaveholding power in the Government shall be secured and rivetted beyond all redemption.* That it was with these views and intentions that settlements were effected in the province by citizens of the U. S, difficulties fomented with the Mexican Government, a revolt brought about; and an independent Government declared, *cannot now admit of a doubt*; and that, hitherto, all attempts of Mexico to reduce her revolted province to obedience have proved unsuccessful, is to be attributed to the unlawful aid and assistance of designing and interested individuals in the U. S.; and the direct and indirect co-operation of our own Government, *with similar views*, is not the less certain and demonstrable.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union, in aid of the Texan Revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical for the fate of the insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of the freebooters and insurgents, and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a snap vote, at the heel of a session of Congress, and that too at the session when Pres. Jackson had, by special message, insisted that " the measures would be contrary to the policy invariably observed by the United States in all similar cases, would be marked with great injustice to Mexico, and particularly liable to the darkest suspicions, inasmuch as the the Texans were almost all emigrants from the United States, *and sought the recognition of their independence with the avowed purpose of obtaining their annexation to the United States;*" these occurrences are too well known and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing notice. These have become matters of history. For further evidence on all these and other important points we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives during the morning hour in June and July, 1838, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842.

* * * * * * *

We hold that there is not only ' no political necessity' for it, ' no advantages to be derived from it,' but that there is no constitutional power delegated to any part of the National Government to authorize it; that no act of Congress or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union, to submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such *misbegotten and illegitimate progeny.*

We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its Departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feeling of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitable to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ' ought not to submit to it,' but we say with confidence they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *particeps criminis* in any subtle contrivance for the irremediable preparation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and as a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

To prevent the success of this nefarious project [illegible] such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly " to secure the blessings of liberty " and not the perpetuation of slavery—and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed.

John Q. Adams,	Wm. B. Calhoun,
Wm. Slade,	Sherlock J. Andrews,
Joshua R. Giddings,	Thos. C. Chittenden,
Nath'l B. Burden,	Christopher Morgan,
John Mattocks,	Victory Birdseye,
Jacob M. Howard,	Hiland Hall.
Seth M. Gates,	

Washington, March 3, 1843.

AGES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—Of the five gentlemen now spoken of as candidates for nomination by the Democratic National Convention, four of them, Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson, and Cass, were born in 1782. They are now therefore 61 years of age. Mr. Webster was born the same year. Mr. Clay in April of 1777, Mr. Tyler in 1790, John Quincy Adams in 1767. Sir Robert Peel was born in 1788, Lord John Russell in 1792, Lord Stanley in 1800, the Duke of Wellington in 1769, and Lord Brougham in 1799.

The African Slave-Trade.

To say that this trade—this execrable commerce in flesh and blood, has neither diminished in extent or atrocity, is to state a fact most humiliating to those who recollect that none but Christians are engaged in the horrible business, and especially to those who know that New England can furnish some merchants base enough to employ their capital and their vessels in this piracy. Yet it appears to the Committee that the slave-trade is becoming more and more environed with difficulties every year. The Quintuple Treaty of 1841, from which France, under the malign influence of Lewis Cass, late Minister to that country, and Mr. Wheaton, our Minister to Prussia, now seems disposed to recede, but from the obligations of which it is not probable she can escape, together with the treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain, by which our Government is obliged to maintain a force of eighty guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the trade, though they afford no ground for believing that the trade will be suppressed under their provisions, do, nevertheless, mark such a progress in international public sentiment as is entirely inconsistent with a much longer continuance of the piratical business. It is, however, to be hoped that our new African squadron may be of some benefit, for, the most sturdy purpose to the contrary notwithstanding, they can hardly fail of catching, now and then, an American slaver, a kind of prize never yet taken by any one of our national vessels.

From the Spirit of Liberty.

Daniel Webster and the Commercial Treaty.

Recently, at Baltimore, Webster was dinnered and toasted, and in responding he said, "By making the Tariff stable and firm, we shall render it healthful and judicious. If by any great operation that should unite the interest and opinions of all parts of the country, we can place the protection of American Industry and American Labor on a permanent foundation, that is a much more important consideration than the degree to which protection may be extended. (Applause.) Depend upon it, gentlemen, it is change and apprehension of change that unnerves every workingman's arm in this section of the country. (Applause) Changes felt, or changes feared are the bane of our industry and our enterprise.(Applause)—I live in a quarter of the country full of industry, with some capital and great activity; and when I go among my neighbors they ask, 'for God's sake, tell us what to expect! Lay down your law; prescribe your rule; let's see what will be the course of government, and we will apply our industry, our capital and our skill to the state of things be it what it will—Cool us, warm us, freeze us, scorch us—do what you please, but let us know what you intended to do, and *stick to it!*'—(Laughter and applause) Now I am of opinion that if there is any policy capable of combining the north and south, and east and west, stamp that with permanence for twenty years, and it would be better and better every year, and the country would be more prosperous than it has been for years past."

Now all this sounds very pretty, and its accomplishment is indeed desirable. Our readers who have not seen the speech, will doubtless be interested to know what will be the terms of the great Statesman, by which he expects to reconcile the 'North and South,' and for which he seems willing to reduce what are now esteemed duties protective of Northern manufactures.

Ye men of the plough and shuttle hear it—mark it as treachery, and send back the indignant shout, " never!" Why " he proposes," says one, to be sure, " that the flour and the pork of the North-west shall have a fair shake with the rice, cotton and tobacco of the South. Of course the FREE productions—and they no less than bread and meat—will be included by the Yankee free labor representative." Hold you there! He does no such thing. Daniel Webster talks of a commercial treaty to make fast a tariff for 20 years. And we agree with him, that a 20 years *stability* is very desirable. But Daniel must serve his masters. The 'South,' he says, must be [illegible]. So he talks of procuring the cheap admission into Great Britain of the rice and tobacco of the slave States. (Cotton being already duty free.) And for the free states what? Why—why—' Indian Corn!'—(' Maize,') an article whose heavy freight in proportion to value, would alone exclude it! Not the pork, in which shape the corn could be concentrated in a convenient form for export. Not the Flour of the illimitable wheat fields of the west. But the 'Maize.' That's it! O Daniel, Daniel! What servile spirit has infatuated thee, thus to barter away the labor of the free? Break down the manufacturing home market for the productions of free labor, and give them what in the stead? A foreign one? No. But drive the paltry bargain of admitting the Indian corn (too heavy for export) on the side of liberty, and cotton, rice and tobacco from the regions of slavery. Thou pamperer of slavery, is it not hard for thee, Daniel, to kick against the pricks of an earlier and a better conscience? Or hast thou wholly laid the shade of Banquo—the spirit of Liberty, once thy inspiring genius at the base of Bunker Hill, but erewhile murdered in cold cupidity by thee, upon the threshold of Virginia's citadel! P.

Daniel Webster and Joshua Leavitt.

Webster proposes to give up *protection* of our Iron, Woolen, and Cotton Manufactures (if we understand his Baltimore speech,) provided England will receive the productions of slave labor, cotton, rice, and tobacco, on easy terms; and as a salve for the North and West, he says, you may just throw in your *Indian corn* at a nominal duty—*corn* that would *not bear carriage* to any foregn country!

Joshua Leavitt's famous wheat memorial, on the other hand, proposes that our Wheat, Flour, Pork, Lard, and other productions of the earth, viz, bread and meat, shall be received by Great Britain, duty free; and in return that we will limit our tax upon British manufactures to twenty per cent., (about the *difference of freight*, in proportion to value,) and thus make the advantages equal to both countries. Senator Tappan (denounced by the Whigs, as an anti-tariff Locofoco,) embraced Leavitt's commercial treaty report, had the memorial printed, and was prepared to report and defend a bill of this description. Yet Tappan, if we believe the Whigs, is a low wages Anti-American Loco, and Daniel Webster, is a patriotic high protective Whig! Alas, for party names! Our tariff papers are generally copying Webster's speech, while that master piece of tabular ingenuity, Leavitt's wheat memorial, remains unpublished by them, to this day. So much for the interests of industry.—*Spirit of Liberty.*

BUNKER HILL.—A venerable friend has allowed us to copy an official return, in his possession, of the number of the killed and wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill, as returned by General Gage. The great proportion which the number of the killed bore to the wounded, affords sufficient attestation to the accuracy of American shooting, even with the little opportunity which they then had, of discipline in gunning.

Return made to General Gates, of the killed and wounded of the British Troops, at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, (return made June 29th.)

753	Rank and file.
102	Sergeants.
100	Corporals.
92	Commissioned Officers.
1047	killed.
447	wounded.
1494	Total.

Boston Atlas.

SEIZURE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—In the House of Commons, on the 30th of May, Sir R. Peel stated there was no truth in the report contained in the papers of that day, of the cession of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain. This shows that the doings of Lord George Paulet were not ordered by the British Government. Sir Robert would never have given so unqualified a denial to the report if he had given orders for the seizure.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS SENT BY MAIL.—Judge Sprague, (in the U. S. District Court, Boston,) has decided that the mere writing of a name on a paper was not a violation of the law; that it was not within the meaning and spirit of the prohibition. Exception was taken to the opinion, and the whole subject will be brought before the Circuit Court.

YUCATAN.

The most important news from Yucatan is the proposition of the Mexican general Ampudia to treat for a permanent pacific arrangement. The superior position and increasing number, of the Yucatanese army, it is thought, will enable them to dictate their own terms.

With regard to the Texan fleet, we learn in addition to the advices by the Grecian, that Com. Moore has sent a challenge to the commander of the Montezuma, to meet the Austin in three fathom water, on the 2d inst.; or if those terms did not suit him, Moore proposed to encounter the Montezuma and Guadaloupe with the Austin and Wharton. The meeting between the two squadrons was prevented by the armistice above alluded to.

Com. Boylan had sailed from Campeachy with his gun boats, for Sisal; and Lieut. Gray of the ship Austin, had taken command of the Yucatan war schooner Independence, on a cruise towards the Alecranes.

The schooner Fanny, and an American brig of the seizure of which we gave an account some days since, were released after a short detention.

THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC.—The influenza, or whatever the prevailing epidemic may be called, is now spreading and prevailing to an almost alarming extent. In the U. States Court, His Honor Judge Betts, Mr Dist. Attorney Hoffman, Charles Betts, Esq. the Clerk; Mr Commissioner Morton, the Crier, &c. are all taken down with this epidemic. Mr Hoffman was taken very ill immediately on leaving the New Haven boat, from Staten Island, on Monday. About 70 of the sailors on board the Independence are also taken down with the same disease; indeed, no one seems to escape its attack. The late sudden changes of weather are of the most dangerous character to health, unless the greatest possible care be used in respect to one's clothing. Beware of currents of air, and thin clothing, and sudden changes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.—It gives us pleasure to state, that the health of the President this morning is much better, and indeed, that he feels completely restored by the rest which he received yesterday from his perfect retirement and seclusion. There is a deep feeling of melancholy in consequence of the death of Mr. Legare, but otherwise, the President is fully able to enter upon his return route to Washington, which he will do at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral, this morning, is intended to be strictly private—*Boston Times of Wednesday.*

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, JUNE 28, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon.'

For Governor,
JAMES APPLETON, of Portland.
For Representative to Congress, Lincoln District,
CHARLES C. CONE.

Visit to Franklin County.

Immediately after getting our last paper off we started for Wilton, intending to lecture on Wednesday evening at Mt. Vernon, but Uncle Sam not doing his errand properly, no notice had been given.

While on the way we overtook an aged man from one of the back towns—perhaps 70 years of age—and quite lame. Of course we asked him to ride, and on inquiry found he had been to the grent Bunker Hill Celebration, he was not a revolutionary soldier,yet he was full of the spirit of '76, and felt himself amply rewarded for going to the celebration, although he had not money enough to pay his stage fare home. Love of country—love of liberty was his passion. He was distressed with the fear that the country would lose its liberties, which cost so much toil and blood.—We found the old gentleman had learned something about slavery, his abhorrence of which he could not find words to express.—'The Lord,' said he 'gave us liberty, and he will certainly take it from us if we keep it from'any of the people.' He felt some difficulty in regard to the way for abolishing it, but after conversing with him a short time, and telling him of the West Indies, he gratefully acknowledged that his darkness was removed. And when informed that the great work of abolishing slavery and of bringing the country back to the Declaration of Independence, was undertaken in sober earnest, the aged patriot exclaimed, 'I'll go home,' said he, 'and talk to my sons and they must enlist in the good cause. I am too old to do much, but I wish it well.'

We could not avoid a deep conviction of the importance of preserving that sacred love of liberty, which yet burns brightly in the hearts of these relics of another generation; —that the young should catch the vital spark before it goes out in the graves of those noble remnants of a former age. Alas! how few of those now in early life have really embraced such principles.

But to return to our story. Arriving at Wilton, the people were gathering in goodly numbers from different parts of the county. The Meeting was called to order by the president, Col. Morse of Wilton, and the forenoon was chiefly occupied in listening to an excellent lecture from Rev. J. Perham, showing prominently, that slavery is opposed to all the commands of the decalogue, and that all who were not vigorously engaged in seeking its removal, ought to be ashamed, and others ought to be ashamed of them. 'Then shall I not be ashamed when I have respect to *all* thy commandments.'

Col. C. Morse is again nominated for the senate and they mean to elect him, and will do it unless the scatteration parties defeat them one year more. It will also be seen that Franklin has claimed the *right* in the line of liberty counties, and we assure the other counties it will be no easy task to defeat that claim. It can take and hold that position, and we are inclined to the opinion that the intention in this respect will be realized.

The afternoon was necessarily occupied chiefly with business.

The meeting was disappointed in not seeing Dennis, as we promised they should, and we doubt the wisdom of the friends in Waldo county in retaining him, after so explicit an engagement that he should be there. However, we intend he shall make that county a longer visit than he could then have done.

If possible we will avail ourselves of the kind invitation of our friends in Washington County to visit them at the time of their county convention. Never having been in that part of the State, such a trip—for such a purpose—and at such a time—would be peculiarly agreeable, but we fear we shall be deprived the privilege.

☞ There were 12 Liberty votes for Speaker, in the N. H. House of Reps. The locos have nominated Hon. John H. Steele, of Peterborough, for Governor, and Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Kennebec Liberty Convention.

An unfortunate error took place respecting the notice for this meeting,for which we must humbly ask pardon of our friends.

The notice was forwarded by the chairman of the committee, with leave to the other members to change the time if thought proper. It was handed to the printer as written, but the Franklin meeting coming on the 22d, which the chairman did not know, it was thought best to alter the time in the proof, but which some particular circumstances caused us to overlook.

It was supposed, however, that the error would be fully counteracted by the correction in the Seventy Six, issued and mailed for all parts of the county the same week. The wrong notice accidentally fell into the last paper, together with the right one.

As this is the first offence of the kind, and the first time when a notice has been delayed after coming into the office, we hope the offence will not be regarded as capital.

Ho then, for Augusta on FRIDAY NEXT, at 10 A. M. Please send word to your neighbors and turn out. Vassalboro', Waterville, Winthrop, Gardiner, China, Pittston, &c. &c. it is expected will be fully represented. Hallowell will of course be on hand.

Dont forget the day.

Mr. Birney's Nomination.

It would appear by the following extract from the doings of Madison County, New Y. A. S. Convention, that Mr. Birney intends, like Mr. Morris, so far to decline his nomination for the presidency as to bring the subject before the National Convention. This presents the disinterestedness of the man in a favorable light, and we doubt not his re-nomination will be unanimous.

Whereas, this Convention is credibly informed, that James G. Birney intends, by declining his present nomination, to leave it an entirely open question with the approaching National Anti Slavery Convention, who shall be the Presidential candidate of the Liberty Party · Resolved, therefore, that whilst we see in this purpose of Mr. Birney,another evidence that honors of which he is worthy, are neither desired nor sought by him,we improve this occasion to say, that the re-nomination of this eminently pure and wise man would be very welcome to the friends of the slave in the county of Madison; as would be the re-nomination of Thomas Morris also.

ONE PLEDGE OF 1840 REDEEMED. A certain party in the last Presidential contest, were accustomed to tell the wool growers—when they were pulling the wool over their eyes—that if their ticket succeeded, they would never have to sell their wool again for 50 cents per pound.

Now the choicest lots sell at Rochester, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, for 23 to 30 cents, and are not likely soon to be higher.—[Transcript.]

This was one of the splendid promises of 1840. Wool in Maine is now one third lower than it was when such promises were made and we are not sure but it would be just to compel whigs to buy the wool at 50 cents per pound, of abolitionists, who by such stories were led to vote the slave ticket.

When whigs and democrats come to reiterate again some vaunting promises by which to secure votes, it would be well to treat them as Lewis Clark says they were once treated in Kentucky.

A certain candidate being anxious to secure his election, in his stump speeches told the people if they would elect him they should have a new kind of spelling books—one by which all the people, rich and poor, could learn to read. He was for the people. He was elected, but nothing more was heard from the spelling books. The next year he came round again for votes, and while going on with his harangue, telling what he would do, a man in the crowd called out to him—'Ho! ha! where are them spelling books we were going to have?' 'Stop your noise there,' said the speaker. 'No,' said the man, 'we've heard enough from you till you bring on your spelling books. Last year we were all to have a new spelling book, and all learn to read, if we would vote for you, now where's your spelling book?—I say, where's the spelling book?'

Our whigs and democrats better be called on to bring on their 'spelling books.'

DEMOCRACY ITSELF AGAIN. Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, in his late message, gives the following as the basis of political action, and his intention to carry out this design. He says:

'I have no other object to attain but to carry out the great design in the constitution of free political communities. *To protect the weak from the encroachments of the strong. To defend the impotent from the influence of power, and to sustain the whole people in the enjoyment of their liberty and equality.*' [*Essex paper.*]

We suppose such pretensions will continue to be made till abolitionists have had time to show the great body of the people their utter falsity, and that they are used only to blind their eyes for the sake of their votes. We should like to see Gov. Hubbard attempt to reconcile these professions with his congressional career.

SCATTERATION MELODIES.—At the close of a paragraph in the Liberty Standard, calling loudly upon the abolitionists to attend a convention in Windham, the writer asks, "Will not our friend Kimball give us a song there?" Going to try the "log cabins and hard cider," eh?—*Ken. Journal.*

Not at all! Not at all! Has a song become so identified with a cider barrel in the mind of our neighbor that he cannot think of the one without tumbling over the other? The very site of the "log-cabin," in this town became a dung hill within six months from its erection. We wish to bring the immense power of patriotic song to aid the cause of human liberty, not to beguile into the fangs of slavery.

We hope Mr. Kimball will be at Windham and Alfred both.

Illinois State A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of this society, which took place on the 7th inst. says the Western Citizen, "was of the freest, bravest, noblest stamp that would richly compensate for a journey from the Rocky Mountains to have participated in its sittings." We fear these western folks will exceed us down east in a noble enthusiasm for the oppressed Mr. Codding from Conn. was at their meeting. The following are some of the resolutions adopted.

Whereas the language of the Constitution of the United States, in requiring the several states to deliver up those persons who owe service in other states does not describe a slave and,whereas the framers of the constitution evidently neither expected that slavery would be a permanent institution, nor designed to spread a shield over it as such: therefore,

1. Resolved, That the free States are not bound by that instrument to deliver up fugitives from slavery.

2. Resolved, That the laws of the General or State Government, whether Constitutional or statutory, cannot bind the conscience in opposition to the divine law, and therefore are to be regarded by all men as nugatory in all the provisions they have made for enforcing and sustaining slavery.

3. Resolved, That it is incumbent upon all the friends of the anti-slavery enterprise in this State, to do what they can for the circulation of the tracts published at the office of the Western Citizen.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient that an anti-slavery agent, be appointed by this society to lecture throughout the State, and obtain funds to defray the expenses of such agency.

5. Resolved, that those professed Christians, and Ministers, who do nothing for the relief of the crushed and suffering slave, forfeit their claims to Christian confidence.

6. Resolved, That those Ministers and professed Christians, who profess to feel for the slave, and who do nothing but to oppose the action of such as labor for his emancipation, under the pretense that it is a civil institution, or any other pretense; who refuse to pray for him preach for him, or talk for him, are guilty of a dereliction of moral principle, for which no zeal, nor gifts, nor charities can atone.

7. Resolved, That our Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the Governor of this State, and request him to correspond with the Governor of Missouri, to procure the release of Work, Burr and Thompson, inasmuch as they have committed no crime known to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or even to the statutes of Missouri,

John H. Henderson, of La Salle county, was nominated for representative to Congress in the 4th district.

Connecticut.

The Conn. A. S. Society recently held its annual meeting, which appears to have been of unusual interest. The work of disengaging the cause from the meshes of proslavery political parties, is nearly accomplished in that state, through the noble efforts of Messrs. Codding and Booth, the societies agents. Their editor and agents are now *free* to advocate the liberty party as they may think proper. W. H. Burleigh, the former and able editor of the Christian Witness, is to take charge of the Christian Freeman, and we greatly misjudge if that state does not make a rapid advance, slavery-smitten as it is.

The following paragraph from the Report will answer the question, "What has the North to do with slavery?"

"Be it proclaimed to our shame, that in the year of our Lord 1843, and of the Independence of the United States, the 67th, there are a remnant of aged, it is true, but *bona fide* chattel slaves, owned, and residing in our midst, and constituted such by laws still standing on the statute book of Connecticut. Must our State column in the national census continue to be disgraced with tens or units, under the head of *Slaves?*"

The Society passed the following among other Resolutions:—

"Resolved, That while the Connecticut Anti Slavery Society does not assume the character either of a political or of an ecclesiastical organization, still it is its province to encourage and aid every well directed effort for the termination of slavery, whether moral, ecclesiastical, or political.

Resolved, That this Society would have its agents and editor free to advocate the claims of the Liberty Party as their best judgment shall dictate."

On the subject of political action, the Report is as follows:—

"In this department of Anti Slavery effort, we are behind all the New England States, unless it be Rhode Island. Indeed, we think it quite observable, as a general rule, the nearer we approach the regions of slavery, and the relations of business and intermarriage become consequently more intimate, that the less anti slavery spirit and action will be found to exist.—Among ourselves, most of the activities of the year have obviously been put forth by the Liberty movement. At the recent State election, the Liberty party vote has increased from 1,319 to 1,872, which is a gain of 41 per cent, upon the previous election."

We understand the Freewill Baptists in the west part of the State are about getting up a grand Liberty Convention. That's right. A better plan could not well be hit upon, nor could any other class of the population do such a thing up with more enthusiasm. Go on brethren.

For the Liberty Standard

Good News!

From all parts of the county our friends are coming on the glorious 4th. Not a few "run down office-seekers"—but the *ministers* and the *people*. No mistake—ministers of several denominations have promised to come. At the Free Will Baptist Anti Slavery convention, in connection with the yearly meeting at Falmouth this week, noble religious anti slavery political resolutions were passed almost by acclamation. I should think most of their ministers were present, and they were all invited to come to the county meetings and bring the people with them. And they looked as though they would come. The moral and religious parts of our enterprise will probably be the principal matters of discussion at least one day. The temperance folks will get up something in Portland, but let abolitionists remember their duties to the poor slave who never saw an Independent Day! Our Portland friends intend to be here.

It seems by the Standard there are "enough of them to say—WE." And it certainly requires the moral courage of *Generals* to speak it out in the devoted city.

It is expected that Rev. C. C. Cone, Mr. Willey, and Lewis Clark will be here.

Windham, June 23.

Letter from Mr. Leavitt.

Our readers will no doubt be glad to hear of Mr. Leavitt's arrival in England, and especially so as he is the representative of the M. A. S. Society. The prospects for the Convention, it would seem, are flattering. The next intelligence will be highly interesting.

Editorial letters from England.--No 1.

LONDON, May 31, 1843.

Kind readers of the Emancipator:—

Having committed our paper of the 18th, to the press, two days in the anticipation of its date, I embarked on board the British Royal Mail steamer Hibernia, which left the wharf at East Boston, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, May 16. She is a new vessel, as you know, this being her first trip across the ocean. There were between fifty and sixty passengers, all courteous. The captain was very anxious to make a good, i. e. quick passage, and therefore hung out every bit of sail that could be made to draw. We were detained at Halifax about nine hours, mainly I believe, for dignity; we had fair weather except about three days, and a head wind about four days, also a head tide, as we came up the channel; but in spite of all, we made Liverpool at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Sunday, May 28, having completed the voyage in eleven days and fifteen hours, which is the shortest passage on record. I suffered next to nothing from sea-sickness; for much of the way the sea was almost as smooth as a pond, and the shortness of the passage makes it appear more like an extension of a trip through Long Island Sound than a voyage across the Atlantic ocean, from America to Europe. Recall the voyage of the May Flower in 1622, and then think what a change for the descendants of those Pilgrims. May the prosperity of the voyage prove an omen of the good kindness of God towards the great object which brought me hither.

There has no event befallen me, which is of importance enough to record, up to my arrival in this city, where I have found commodious lodgings, as have multitudes of the Christian travellers from all nations, at the boarding house of Mr. Moore, Queen street Place, London, near Southwark bridge.

This morning, I have called at the anti-slavery office, where I was very cordially welcomed. The London Committee seems to have lost none of its vigilence, energy or forethought. The arrangements for the Convention are nearly completed, and seem to have been made with great prudence and as much fidelity as the former, and all the additional advantages of the experience drawn from the Convention of 1840. It is expected that the venerable Thomas Clarkson will be the President of the Convention, with a suitable number of Vice Presidents to fill the chair in those absences which his great age may render necessary. There will be two sittings each day, commencing at 10 and 4 o'clock. All business will be introduced, as before, through the secretaries, who will constitute what we in America, call a Business Committee.—Suitable rules will be adopted to prevent the unnecessary waste of time.

The London Committee, under whose call, by a vote of the former Convention, the present Convention assembles, have collected and prepared a prodigious mass of information connected with the progress, state, and prospects of the anti-slavery cause.

1. In reference to Great Britain, in the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in its Eastern possessions, in increased efforts for the suppression of the African slave-trade, the improved condition of the freed people of the West Indies, the prohibition of British Government to extend emancipation in other countries, the dangers and difficulties connected with emigration of laborers from India and Africa, to the sugar colonies, the security of all fugitives from slavery, seeking refuge in the British territories in all parts of the world, the melioration of oppressive laws in the colonies, and the protection and rescue of British subjects subjected to slavery in other countries.

In reference to other countries of the Eastern continent, the recent places of the French Commission for abolishing slavery, government measures in Holland and Denmark, for ameliorating the condition of slaves in their colonies, negotiations with Spain and Portugal on the slave trade, and the case of Africans illegally held in bondage in their colonies, the progress of inquiry in regard to emancipation in those countries, the abolition of slavery in Tunis, the question of serfage in Northern Europe, and Russia, &c.

3. In reference to America, the whole subject of Texas and Mexico, advance of public opinion in Brazil, abolition of slavery in Uraguay, state of the case in the other South American Republics, the various relations of the cause in the United States since 1840, the legislation of the free States and slave States, debates in Congress, reciprocal influence of slavery and religion, security of personal liberty, the Liberty party, treaty of Washington, case of the Creole, annexation of Texas, designs upon Cuba, political power of slavery, dangers to the peace, and injuries to the prosperity of the world, duties of all people and Governments to regard slavery as a crime against humanity, &c.

You will easily see that here is business enough, and that which is appropriate, to engage the labors of a World's Convention. It is expected that the sittings will be brought to a close on Tuesday, the 30th, and be followed by a public meeting on Wednesday, in Exeter Hall, at which Lord MORPETH will preside.—I hope he will make some useful allusion to what he himself learned about the cause while in America, and especially to what he witnessed and felt during the celebrated trials of Mr. Adams, which he watched with the intensest interest.

The question of emancipation in the French colonies, begins to loom up to its proper magnitude, before the British mind. The late report of the commissioner on this subject, has even arrested the attention of the London Times, and led the able editor of that paper to make himself, in a considerable degree, acquainted with the bearings of the question.—The paper of May 29 has a leading editorial, glancing at the impelling causes which urge France to emancipate and at some of the considerations which should lead other countries to feel a deep interest in the result. Our American editors will be surprised to learn that since emancipation took place in the British colonies, slaves are continually escaping to these from those of France; and yet it has never occurred to the French Government to take the trouble even of making a complaint that these fugitives are harbored and protected under British law. An office has even been established, openly, in the British island of Anguilla, to promote this method of drawing the productive laborers of France into the dominions of Great Britain. The bearing of this on the question now in dispute about the right of search, and the abolition of the slave trade, is sufficiently obvious. I hope our own government, as well as that of Great Britain, will by and by see that slavery and the slave trade are as much one as a man and his soul, and that slavery is nothing but the "piracy of the slave trade carried out and continued from age to age."

An extraordinary debate on slavery took place on the 29th of March, in the Chamber of Senators of the Brazil, in which one noble Senator, Senhor Costa Ferreira, displayed an intimate familiarity with the whole question of slavery, and a boldness of determination to discuss the subject, which would have done honor to the boldest of our Congressmen.

Recent Spanish publications prove that the impression of the necessity and inevitableness of emancipation are already felt in Cuba, to such a degree, that there is reason to hope that the design of playing over again the game of Texas, may by diligence, be defeated and there slavery will soon come to an end. Must the United States come last?

The Celebration.

A correspondent of the Essex Transcript has the following remarks respecting slaveholders at the celebration.

It was certainly a gross incongruity to invite such characters to Bunker Hill, there to grin a mock approbation of struggles for liberty.—Were the same number of present population of the country to imitate those whose noble daring these slaveholders pretend to admire, their hands would spill the last drop of blood in those thus claiming to be free. A slaveholder ought never to touch Bunker Hill. It is an insult to the very soil, to the memories of those whose blood was there shed for liberty, to the monument, and to New England. Think of the impudent mockery of standing on that sacred spot, with iron heels upon the breast of a fellow man, and there shouting to liberty!

"The day has passed. It has been called a glorious day and so it was. Every patriot heart was in the notes of joy and triumph heard everywhere, on that great festival occasion, but there were things to mar the beauty and dim the glory of the celebration. The enemies of human freedom were there to offer their mock thanksgiving and insult God and Humanity by their base hypocrisy. John Tyler the slaveholder, the trampler upon his neighbors rights,the despot who crushes under his iron hand those whom God made to be free, the enemy of the free States and the constant and unprincipled contriver of mischief against them—he was the principal guest. Satan might as fitly take part in the festivities of Christmas as John Tyler in those that commemorate freedom's most glorious struggle and most signal triumph—the battle of Bunker Hill. Shame on the men who invited him, and shame on those who welcomed him."

The Mobile Conflagration of 1839.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register states that a fugitive slave in Genesee Co., N. Y., publicly avowed himself to have been one of the leaders in the plot for burning the city, and which resulted in a terrible fire. The first plan into which about 109 entered, was to warn all the whites out of the city, and if they refused, to kill them. But when told by an abolitionist that they would be subdued by inhabitants of other places, they abandoned the plan and resolved to burn the city. One, however, commenced at too early an hour, which prevented the full accomplishment of their purpose. The circumstances said to have been given, answer to the facts.

The writer is much alarmed, and well he may be, whether this story is true or not.—Human nature, strung to desparation by intolerable outrage, will find some mode of developement.

VEGETABLE JAUNDICE ELIXIR.—This is a good medicine, as we know from experience, for those whose systems are in the spring oppressed with morbid matter, by which they are enervated, and not having sufficient tone, often suffer much during the hot season. It will improve both body and mind. It is prepared and sold by Simon Page, Druggist, Hallowell.

The promptness with which payments are made for the Standard is truly encouraging.—Let others do as well and our way will be clear.

If brother Cone will meet me at Brunswick when the stage arrives there, if he pleases I will take a ride with him to Windham and Alfred.

SEVENTY SIX. The call for this is great, and we would say to those who wish to supply their towns and school districts with this number, that they must send soon,or it will be gone.

The President, after the death of Mr. Legare, immediately returned to Washington.

Mr. Cushing and suite took berths in the Acadia which sailed on the 16th.

There are said to be fifty-one towns in the State of New Hampshire, in which ardent spirits cannot be bought, except for medical purposes.

"Mr. Clay at Home."

A certain class of ministers have a r "wooden nut-meg" way of doing th They would start with horror at the of "dabbling with politics," certain pecially when they are in favor of lib but when slavery requires a service are ways enough to render it. One visit a political champion, then p glowing description of the virtues man, in order to bring the sanction ligion to aid in his election.

A case of this kind has recently oc ed. The editor of the Western Ch Advocate, published in Cincinnati, a ister of the M. E. Church, lately Mr. Clay, and afterwards furnishe whigs a fine electioneering article gives the following charming descr of Mr. Clay:

Mr. Clay is sixty five years of ag might pass for fifty, and will, in all p ty, be well capable of public business score pass over his head, if God spares that long. His manners are as plain a publican as they are gentlemanly an affected. (1) The moral principle pro honesty and conscientious fidelity to h seemed to us to have taken deep posse his mind, and we believe governs his b (2) He is now closely engaged in his as a lawyer, and does not forget his which is in admirable order. His house, indeed, and his improvements around sisting of green lawns, and rows of sha planted by his own hands, are in goo and in complete keeping with his repu principles and manner of life. And the Clay is more than a pattern—she is an model for all the ladies in the land. minutely superintends all her househ fairs. Her little green house, and colle of flowers and shrubs are most tasty and selected. But her butter—yes, her but we ate some of it)—is superior. Fr dairy conducted under her eye she su the principal hotels of Lexington; and small glory to her, that her son T showed the other day the suit which his er purchased for him with the avails o butter (4)

Whether her first name be Lucretia we cannot say; but then we are sure sh serves it. The topics of conversation moral, religious and miscellaneous and we were glad to learn to our sat that Mr. Clay was a firm believer in the tian religion—that he reads his Bible and ded, with his excellent lady and famil Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexin and frequently hears ministers of other chu es." (5)

1. Think of the "republican" man of a *slaveholder!*—with a grasp on throats of 50 men and women as his pr erty, and sustained through life by unpaid toil, and opposing all emancip lest he should have to "black his boots," as he declared in the Senate.

2. What does he or his fawning phant know about "moral principle?" notorious gambler, a duelist and murd from his youth, and a slaveholder, "g erned by moral principle." Think of reader.

3. Ladies, your attention a moment you please.

"*Now Gilpin had a loving wif.*

Do you see that beautiful " m which is the admiration of the whig. See her as she moves round among 25 or broken-hearted, defenceless females, and treated by her as articles of pr forbid the right or protection of mar compelled by her to toil by day and by unpaid, and their children imbruted. not that an "exact model,' wome Maine?

4. Ah, that "butter!" made by poor slaves over whom this "mode probably stands with a club.

But Thomas's breeches—there's the riosity! Henry Clay must be Presid "Hurra for Harry of the West" *slaves* have made butter with which T as has a "new suit of clothes." This no doubt purchased on purpose for T to wear when his papa moves to the House.

5. We are glad to hear that he is a liever in the christian religion, as in gambling, duelling, and in the doc that "what the law makes property is erty." It must be he reads his bible, as he sometimes goes to meeting, hears Methodist ministers preach, cer he should be canonized with a saint at least made President.

J. George Harris, Esq. and lady nessee, are passengers in the pack Rochester, Captain Britton, whic yesterday for Liverpool. Col. Harris out as U. S. Commercial Agent to E with special reference to our Tobacco T —[Jour. of Commerce.]

The Tobacco Trade?—Thus the of Northern freemen are picked to Southern profligates abroad. It is fact of this Agency being a Commerc that we object to it; but the fact of its established with especial reference interests of the Tobacco Trade. Let N ern freemen but presume to ask, thro their representatives in Congress, for a c mittee to investigate the interests of th duce of free labor, and, they are re with contempt. And a proposition to to Europe an Agent, with special refe to the Wheat and Pork trade, would be garded with utter abhorence; and there but few of our Nothern *dough faced* C gressmen, whether Whigs or Locos, that would have the temerity to make the pro sition. Well, the LIBERTY PARTY is adv cing, and the period is not far distant wh Nothern subserviency and Southern misrule will feel its rebukes. Mark that.—[Alban Patriot.]

From the Banger Gazette.

Outrageous Violation of the Sabbath; Unwarrantable Disturbance of Divine Worship.

The military companies on their return from Boston, Sunday eve, marched from the boat at the sound of music, to their armory near the Baptist meeting-house, during divine services in that place.

The meeting being greatly disturbed and outraged, immediately took the subject into consideration, and passed the following resolutions, which, in accordance with the vote, following, were presented to the committee, we most cordially publish:

At a regular meeting of the Baptist Society in Bangor, held this evening, Sunday, June 18, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, the audience manifesting their pleasure by rising:

Resolved, That, as a religious assembly, we unanimously regard the military parade of this evening as an unholy desecration of the Christian Sabbath, and an unjustifiable disturbance of Public Worship.

Resolved, That this resolution be offered for publication in all the papers of the city.

Voted, That Deacons A. Woodard, F. Nickerson, and R. Tilley, be a committee to wait on the following resolution into effect.

The first act on the part of the corps calls loudly for a signal rebuke; and we hope soon to see it administered, in some form, by a more general demonstration of public feeling.

We hope so too. Military companies often feel themselves released from the obligations of the Sabbath, and a due regard to propriety on that day. This is clearly wrong, and ought to be distinctly rebuked, except compelled by necessity, which in this case did not exist.—They had no more right to disturb the peace of that day than any other assemblage of persons.

It was quite enough to violate the Sabbath by returning on that day from Boston, and then going quietly to their homes.

We do not understand how the Richmond, or any other steamboat, can be justified in travelling on that day.

Clay and Wise—The Murder of Cilley—The blood of the Innocent upon the Guilty one.

By the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Wise before his constituents, it will be seen that he reiterates the statement made by him in Congress, as to the manner in which the lamented Cilley was sacrificed to appease the Moloch of Mr. Clay's animosity:

"He said it was a fair duel— but that it censure and odium attached to any one, it should be to Mr. Clay; for, he was the counsellor and adviser, and dictated the terms of the duel—that he (Mr. W.) protested against the rifles, and the language of the challenge, which closed the door to an adjustment of the difficulty but was overruled by Mr. Clay—that he expressed an unwillingness to be the bearer of a challenge so uncompromising in its character, but at length yeilded to an appeal from Mr. Graves, who reminded him that he had been his friend on a similar occasion."

The Sandwich Islands Outrage.

The American government has already expressed its sentiments fully—and it would seem almost prophetically—on the question of the rights of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, Dec. 14, 1841, wrote a despatch to the Commissioners from those Islands in which he says that "the first formal acknowledgement of their national independence, from which we take the following extract:—

"The United States have regarded the existing authorities of the Sandwich Island as a government suited to the condition of the people, and resting on their own choice, and the President is of opinion *that the interests of all the nations require that the government* SHOULD BE INTERFERED WITH BY FOREIGN POWERS. Of the vessels which visit the Islands, I know known that a great many belong to the United States. The United States, therefore, are more interested in the fate of those Islands and of their Government than any other nation can be; and this consideration induces the President to be quite willing to declare as the sense of the Government of the U. S., that the Government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be respected and that no power ought either to take possession of the Islands as a CONQUEST, or for the purpose of COLONIZATION; and that NO POWER ought to seek for any UNDUE CONTROL over the existing Government, or any EXCLUSIVE privileges or preference in matters of commerce."

GEORGIA.—The democratic state convention, nominated Mark A. Cooper, now a member of Congress, for Governor, and John Stark, to fill the seat which will be vacated by Mr. Cooper's resignation. Resolutions passed declaring Mr. Calhoun to be the first choice of the State for the Presidency.

EDUCATION OF SLAVES IN SANTA CRUZ.—Rev. Dr. McElroy, of this city, says the N. Y. Baptist Advocate, now sojourning at Santa Cruz for the sake of health, in an application to the American Bible Society for Bibles and Testaments, states that government has erected a law that all slaves shall be sent to school for four years commencing with their

It is said that John Tyler rode to Bunker Hill on the 17th, with a slave holding an umbrella over his head. *Is it true?* If so, put it in the *Democratic* banner.

Some of the steam boats on the North River are charging only 25 cents fare between New York and Albany.

Abel Brown has just received a noble band of *Musicians* fresh from the South, two or three of whom will accompany him, and hold the first general jubilee on the 4th of July, at Canandaigua.

Travelling on the Sabbath.—The Council of Wilmington, Delaware, have passed an ordinance to prevent the landing of passengers from steamboats at their wharves on the Sabbath, and also to prevent all steamboats, except they should contain the United States mail, from touching at that place.

We hope the slave-holders of Delaware, will remember that He who hallowed the Sabbath day has also said, *"He that stealeth a man and selleth him—or if he be found in his hand he shall surely be put to death."* —*Emancipator.*

Riot and Bloodshed on the Public Works of Canada.

The laborers on the Beauharnois Canal have struck for higher wages, and are banded together to enforce compliance with their demands. The Montreal Transcript of the 9th says:—

The laborers went to the house of Mr. Elliot, Contractor, attacked him in his bed, and fractured his skull; and his life is despaired of; they also attacked Mr. W. H. Donnan, another of the Contractors, who probably would have been treated in the same manner, but having a swift horse he got off with only a few bruises. Our informant states that they have threatened the lives of all the Contractors if their demand of 2s. a day is not complied with.

Every exertion was used by those who had influence over them, to persuade them to keep the peace, but without effect. As a last resource, a small detachment of the 74th Regiment, and about 20 men of the Queen's Light Dragoons, were called out, when the Riot Act was read, and the rioters still refusing to disperse, the troops fired, and several persons were killed and wounded, the number of whom could not be ascertained. They then scattered in all directions in the woods, and about half the troops as much as they could, who were only a mere handful in comparison to the great numbers of the rioters. When our informant came away, the troops were preparing to attack them in the woods. A reinforcement of troops will be sent out this morning.

☞The Riots on the Beauharnois Canal in Canada, though the rioters were temporarily repulsed, seem not to have been quelled. The Plattsburg Republican says that passengers on the steamer Whitehall, from St. Johns on Thursday last, reported that the rioters again assembled in great numbers—killed eight soldiers, and drove the military from the field. On the night of Wednesday, the 14th, an express reached Montreal for more troops, and six companies immediately started for the scene of war. The Montreal Courier of Friday says that a further force of 100 men belonging to the 71st regiment under the command of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, left that city on Thursday morning last, reports of the disturbance. This is reinforcement, it was said, had been called for in consequence of a large number of the rioters being still in the woods, armed. It is reported that six more dead bodies have been found, and it has been ascertained that several Canadians lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, to escape the troops. One man was brought into Montreal on Wednesday who had three gun shots—one in the body and two in the thigh. The Courier states that he says that he himself saw five men fall dead after the discharge.

The Church in Scotland.

The Columbia has brought us Wilmer's European Times of the date of June 4th, from which we make the following deeply interesting extract.

Scotland has been the scene of a religious movement the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. The Church of Scotland, the heart's blood of the church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent and energy—have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle—from state support and interference in matters of discipline with the civil power.—There is something inexpressibly noble and disinterested in the sight of such a body of men—ministers of religion, preferring conscience to principle, and behind-hand the establishment, associated for centuries with their own and their father's earliest religious reminiscences and prejudices. It instinctively reminds one of the old Roman matron's exclamation,—"A grave in Rome would better please me than a throne in Attinm." Connected with this movement, also, the policy of the present Administration has been weak and vacillating—without the merit of firm, but doing nothing to conciliate or prevent it.

MARBLEHEAD. The inhabitants of Marblehead have always been distinguished for their loyalty, purest of enduring loyalty, for real courage and patriotism. Most of the men have been bred to the sea, and inured to the rough and tumble of life from their childhood—and have furnished, especially in time of war, many brave and gallant seamen for our ships. It is said that at the close of the revolution, when the population was much less than at present, a statement made to the General Court of the sufferers of that war, exhibited the following result:

Widows,	458
Fatherless boys,	364
Fatherless girls,	502
Total,	1324

During the last war, the little town of Marblehead furnished 1400 men for the public service—and no slip of war, privateer, fleet or flotilla, prisonship, or depot, was without a goodly number of seamen from

Poetry.

From the London Weekly Despatch.

There's a Star in the West.

There's a star in the West that shall never go down,
Till the records of valor decay;
We must worship its light, tho' 'tis not our own,
For Liberty bursts in its ray;
Shall the name of a WASHINGTON ever be heard
By a freeman, and thrill not his breast?
Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word
As the Bethlehem Star of the West?

"War, war to the knife—be enthralled or ye die!"
Was the echo that waked in the land,
But it was not his voice that prompted the cry,
Nor his madness that kindled the brand;
He raised not his arm, he defied not his foes,
While a leaf of the olive remained;
Till goaded with insult, his spirit arose
Like a long-baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave,
But sighed o'er the carnage that spread;
He indignatly trampled the yoke of the slave,
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Though he threw back the fetters and headed the strife,
Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he pray'd for the moment when freedom and strife
Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh! his laurels were pure, and his patriot name
In the pages of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame,
By the side of a Hofer and Tell.
Revile not my song, for the wise and the good
Among Britons have nobly confessed,
That his was the glory and ours was the blood
Of the deeply stained field of the West.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Break forth—break forth in raptured song,
And bid it pour thy vales along,
Thou pilgrim-planted land!
From fields where ripening harvests bend,
From marts where thronging thousands tend,
Arouse thy tuneful band.

The breeze that curls thy watery deeps,
The strain that o'er thy mountains sweeps,
Is fresh with freedom's breath.
Thine annals boast the great and brave
Thy star-clad banner tells the wave
Of Liberty or Death.

Remembrest thou those ancient sires,
Who 'mid the Indian's council fires
Explored a trackless clime?
The pillar of their God was bright,—
His cloud by day, his flame by night
Impelled their course sublime.

Remembrest thou the men who shed
Their blood upon thy bosom red
When haughty foes were nigh?
The remnant of that wasted band.
Here,—mid their buried comrades stand,—
Oh!—bless them, ere they die.

All hail, proud column! strong and fair,
Which to exulting throngs dost bear
High record of the past,
And show them on this glorious morn
The place where Freedom first was born
Amid the thunder blast.

Not like those gloomy mounds that rise
O'er crouching Egypt's sultry skies,
For fretted fanes that brave
Old Time, on Rome's imperial soil,
By stern taxation wrung from toil,
The tyrant from the slave.

But the free gift of hands unchained,
And hearts uncrushed, and homes unstained,
Thou through the clouds dost peer,
And warn, like morning's blessed star
The watchful warrior from afar
That all he loves draws near.

Still onward, o'er the sea of time
Unfold thy chronicle sublime,
And teach a race unborn
The lesson learned on Bunker's height
To trust in Heaven—uphold the right,—
And base oppression scorn.

Point to the skies, and bid them read
Of patriot faith, the hallowed creed,
And guard its ritual bright,—
And in the path their fathers trod,
Those friends of liberty and God,
Pass to a realm of light.

The Family.

EXERCISE.--Hints to Young Ladies.

An anxious mother was once consulting with a celebrated physican, about various diseases her daughter was subject to. The Doctor listened very attentively to her long description of them, and when she had finished, very shortly said, 'Give your daughter a skipping rope, madam, and see that she makes use it.' One month after, the mother called again upon the Doctor,-but it was to thank him for his pithy advice, as the following of it had actually cured her daughter.

And now, young ladies, we have a word to say to you upon this subject. It has long been a well established fact, that exercise is absolutely necessary to insure good health, and it is a solemn truth, that the want of it is often the cause of a train of diseases, attacking young ladies, undermining their constitutions, and laying the foundations for a life of pain and sickness, or else ending at once in early death.

In speaking of exercise, however, we would not be understood to mean dancing at the midnight ball, or promenading the street now and then; but in the free, hearty use of the limbs, making the blood glow ruddily throughout the frame, and throwing a robe of grace and elasticity around the wonderfully formed fabric of the human body. Rubbing furniture, and sweeping, are both excellent for the purpose, as indeed are many other domestic occupations of the kind; but then young ladies of the present day seem to have a natural aversion to house work, and never think of touching a broom, though they may sit for hours triffing, or embordering as they call it, upon Swiss muslin, or 'beautiful worsted work,' things which we never look at without thinking of weak eyes, pale faces, and vanquished time, that might have been spent in a better purpose. Still we would no quarrel with such occupations, if they give any real satisfaction to their employers, but we would insist upon an hour at least of every day being spent in free and active exercise.

Ten minutes every two hours, in the yard, or on the piazza, with a hood upon the head, a shawl fastened round the throat and waist, a pair of leather gloves on the hands, and the skipping rope flying over the head, would soon exchange pallid cheeks to the 'rose's tinge,' and cramped and awkward fingers, to ease and gracefulness. If any of our readers doubt what we say, let them try it for a month, and then send us the result.

Many very many young females are confined day after day, in earning a subsistence with their needles, and the scanty manner in which they are paid for their work makes every moment precious to them, and they certainly have little time for exercise; but if they would spend a few minutes every now and then in springing over the rope, it would have a most salutary effect upon their health, and make them sew faster when they returned to their work, and thus be in every way made up to them.

We cannot better close our remarks, than in using the language of a celebrated English writer, (altering it very little to suit our purpose;) 'Grace and health in woman gain the affections sooner, and secure them longer than any other outward thing, for they are the visible signs of an inward harmony of soul and body.'—[Olive Plant.]

The Fox and the Chanticleer.

There was once a hungry fox, as the German fable says, who was wandering about on a cold winter night, in search of something to eat. Morning was almost come, and he began to despair of satisfying his appetite, when he suddenly heard a cock crow. The moment he heard it, his mouth began to water for a taste of the screecher. But how to get him was the question, for the cock was up in a very high tree, and the fox, who was by no means an expert climber, was quite unable to reach him. So he set himself contriving the best means to gain his object.

'Your servent, friend chanticleer!' said he in a very soft tone, 'what makes you sing so delightfully this cold winter night?'

'I announce the day!' answered the cock.

'What! the day!' exclaimed the fox with a well feigned astonishment. 'It is dark night yet!'

'Ah, but dont you know,' answered the cock, 'that we can always tell when the day is approaching? And we crow to let others know it.'

'O, that is a divine faculty!' cried the fox. 'You must certainly be a prophet—and such a singer! I am perfectly delighted with your singing!'

'Are you?' said the cock, stretching his throat and crowing a second time with all his might.

'Beautiful! beautiful!' said the fox, beginning to dance about under the tree, as if he had been in an ecstacy.

'What are you dancing for?' inquired chanticleer.

'I am dancing to express my rapture at your singing,' answered the artful fox, 'I cannot help it. O, my dear chanticleer, you are certainly the prince of birds! You fly through the air; you sing more divinely than all other birds; you prophesy future events, and how is it possible for me fully to express my joy at having become acquainted with so wise a prophet? O, that I were only worthy to be always around you, grand and royal bird! most wise and learned prophet! Yet came down, I pray you, that I may be able to astonish and delight my friends by the assurance that I have kissed the head of a great prophet.' The cock was so delighted with the praise and flattery of the fox, that he immediately flew from the tree and offered him his head to kiss.

But the fox instantly seized the silly fowl by the neck. 'No, no,' exclaimed he with a sneering laugh, you are no prophet; if you were, you would have known that I did not want to kiss you, but to make a meal of you.' Saying this, he bit his head off and ate him up.

MORAL.

I hope the young readers of this fable will remember, when they are flattered and praised in an extravagant manner, that there are other foxes in the world besides four-footed ones, and beware how they listen to honeyed words, or stoop down to receive the deceitful kiss of the artful and designing, lest, like the poor silly bird in the fable, they may find their error when it is too late. Remember the flatterer has always some selfish end in view, when he is fawning around you, and recollect the story of the fox and the chanticleer.—[Union.]

The Birds of Spring.

Among the delights of Spring, how is it possible to forget the birds! Even the crows were welcome, as the sable harbingers of a brigter and livelier race. They visited us before the snow was off, but seem mostly to have departed now, or else to have betaken themselves to remote depths of the woods, which they haunt all Summer long. Many a time shall I disturb them there, and feel as if I had intruded among a company of silent worshipers, as they sit in Sabbath-stillness among the tree tops. Their voices when they speak, are in admirable accordance with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon: and, resounding so far above the head, their loud clamor increases the religious quiet of the scene, instead of breaking it. A crow, however, has no real pretensions to religion, in spite of his gravity of mien and black attire; he is certainly a thief and probably an infidel. The gulls are far more respectable in a moral point of view.—These denizens of sea-beaten rocks, and haunters of the lonely beach, come up our inland river, at this season, and soar high overhead, flapping their broad wings in the upper sunshine. They are among the most picturesque of birds, because they so float and rest upon the air, as to become almost stationary parts of the landscape. The imagination has time to grow acquainted with them; they have not flitted away in a moment. You go up among the clouds, and greet these lofty-flighted gulls, and repose confidently with them upon the sustaining atmosphere. Ducks have their haunts along the solitary places of the river, and alight in flocks upon the broad bosom of the overflowed meadows. Their flight is too rapid and determined for the eye to catch enjoyment from it, although it never fails to stir up the heart with the sportsman's ineradicable instinct. They have now gone farther northward, but will visit us again in Autumn.

The smaller birds—the little songsters of the woods, and those that haunt man's dwellings, and claim human friendship by building their nests under the sheltering eaves, or among the orchard trees—these require a touch more delicate, and a gentler heart than mine, to do them justice. Their outburst of melody is like a brook let loose from wintry chains. We need not deem it a too high and solemn word, to call it a hymn of praise to the Creator; since Nature who pictures the reviving year in so many sights of beauty has expressed the sentiment of renewed life in no other sound, save the notes of these blessed birds. Their music, however, just now, seems to be incidental, and not the result of a set purpose. They are discussing the economy of life and love, and the site and architecture of their summer residences, and have no time to sit on a twig, and pour forth solemn hymns, or overtures, operas, symphonies and waltzes. Anxious questions are asked; grave subjects are settled in quick and animated debate; and only by occasional accident, as from pure ecstacy, does a rich warble roll its tiny waves of golden sound through the atmosphere.—Their little bodies are as busy as their voices; they are in a canstant flutter and restless. Even when two or three retreat to a tree-top, to hold council, they wag their tails and heads all the time, with the irrepressible activity of their nature, which perhaps renders their brief span of life in reality as long as the patriarchal age of sluggish Man.—The blackbirds, three species of which consort together, are the noisiest of all our feathered citizens. Great companies of them—more than the famous 'four-and-twenty' whom Mother Goose has immortalized—congregate in contiguous tree-tops, and vociferate with all the clamor and confusion of a turbulent political meeting. Politics, certainly, must be the occasion of such tumultuous debates; but still—unlike all other politicians—they instil melody into their individual utterances; and produce harmony as a general effect. Of all bird-voices, none are more sweet and cheerful to my car than those of swallows, in the dim, sun-streaked interior of a lofty barn; they address the heart with even a closer sympathy than Robin Red-breast. But, indeed, all these winged people, that dwell in the vicinity of homesteads, seem to partake of human nature, and possess the germ, if not the development, of immortal souls. We hear them saying their melodius prayers, at morning's blush and even-tide. A little while ago, in the deep of night, there came the lively thrill of a bird's notes from a neighboring tree; a real song, such as greets the purple dawn, or mingles with the yellow sunshine. What could the little bird mean, by pouring it forth at midnight? Probably the music gushed out of the midst of a dream, in which he fancied himself in Paradise with his mate, but suddenly awoke on a cold-leafless bough, with a New-England mist penetrating through his feathers. That was a sad exchange of imagination for reality!

Miscellaneous.

The Farmer.

Of all the conditions of man, and I have mingled with every variety, I believe in truth that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal and sober farmer—none affords more means of contentment and substantial enjoyment—none where the education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement—none calls more loudly for religious gratitude—none is suited to give a more lively and deeper impression of the goodness of God.

Some years since, in one of the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, among its craggy cliffs and rude, bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss-covered cottage in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land which alone seemed capable of cultivation. Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshments for myself and horse. A hale young girl of about 15, bareheaded and barefooted, but perfectly modest and courteous, with all the ruddiness of Hebe, and all the nimbleness and vigor of Diana, went immediately for an armful of hay and a measure of oats for my horse; and then kindly spread a table with a cloth as white as the driven snow, and a bowl of pure milk and brownbread for his rider. I never enjoyed a meal more; and offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome. I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took out a piece of money to give to one of the children that stood near.—'No,' said the parents, 'he must not take it; we have no use for money here.'—'Heaven be praised,' said I, 'that I have found a people without avarice.

Now here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burned down to day, their neighbors would re-build for them to-morrow—with clothing made from their own flocks by their own hands—with bread enough and beef, pork, butter, cheese milk, poultry, eggs, &c. in abundance; a good school for six months in the year, where their children probably learned more, because they knew the value of time than those who were driven to school every day in the week, and every week in the year—with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation and parade, they meet their neighbors, to gather the gossip of the neighborhood, to exchange friendly salutations, to hear words of good moral counsel, and to worship God in the most simple, but not the less acceptable form—and, above all, here were hearts of peace with the world, and with each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, uncankered by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where upon earth, is a humble condition, shall we look for a more beautiful example of true independence, for a brighter picture of the true philosophy of life?—*Gen. Farmer.*

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

The procession left the State House at 10 o'clock, and passed down Park street. The third and fourth divisions filed in from the gate at the corner of the common on Tremont and Park streets, and the whole made a 'circumbendibuss,' through Elliot street, Washington street, State street, Merchant's Row, South Market street, Commercial, Clark, Hanover, Blackstone, and Haverhill streets, over Warren Bridge, through Charlestown square, Main, Franklin, and High streets, to the Monument square.

The procession occupied one hour and twenty eight minutes in passing a given point, and was probably about three miles in length. As a general rule the platoons were about eight deep.

The display of the military companies was by far the most imposing part of the pageant, and probably exceeded any thing ever before exhibited in America. The number of companies was very large; but still it was not the number so much as the uniformity and discipline of the men, that made their appearance most imposing.—All the companies appeared well—some of them splendidly; but it would be invidious to distinguish them by name.

The splendid corps of National Lancers—probably the finest squadron of cavalry in the United States—appeared in even better than usual trim, and their horses well trained. They led on the 'ready host' in gallant style.

The Freemasons turned out in very respectable numbers; and it is so long since the people have seen a masonic procession, that the aprons and other insignia of the craft excited a good deal of curiosity.

The various Irish Societies also appeared in great numbers, and with a good deal of evident enthusiasm. We think there were at least two thousand Irishmen in the procession.

The procession, by some oversight at one time became severed by a distance of nearly a third of a mile, and it was found rather difficult to unite it again. Indeed, the military (including the revolutionary heroes) and the civic (including every thing else) may be said to have formed 2 processions—one chasing the other a great deal harder than the British followed the Yankees from the Hill in '75.

The Bradford Light Infantry Company bore with them the identical banner which waved over their fathers on the bloody 17th June, 1775.

The President of the United States, his sons, and the President of the Association, rode in an open barouche drawn by six fine horses. The President kept his head uncovered most of the distance, but a negro slave stood on the outside of the carriage behind him, holding an umbrella over his head, not sufficiently low to prevent him from noticing and bowing to the ladies who waved their handkerchiefs from the windows.

When the 'vanguard,' (Lancers) reached Bunker Hill, the rear had hardly left Washington street. They formed around the brow of the hill and base, according to previous arrangement, and, with the immense numbers who thronged every part of the open space, and every avenue leading to it, formed one of the most imposing spectacles ever looked upon by mortal eyes.

One of the old soldiers wore a hat the corner of which was pierced with a bullet hole, and ever and anon he directed his shaking fingers to it and with a trembling voice, said, 'I got that near the spot where Warren fell!'—Another had a paper ball upon which was written in capital letters—'God bless the memory of Warren, posterity will appreciate his worth!'

At about half past 2 o'clock, Mr. WEBSTER commenced his Address, amidst a silence, (after one grand round of applause as he rose) even in that vast multitude, as breathless, almost, as the grave.

From the Boston Times of Tuesday.

DEATH OF MR. LEGARE.

Died this morning, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, at the house of a friend—George Ticknor Esq. in Park street—Hon. HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General of the United States and Acting Secretary of State. Mr Legare died of indigestion, or stoppage in the bowels, and has been very unwell since his arrival here on Friday last. He was present in the Reception room of the President on that day, and since that period has been entirely secluded and prostrated on a bed of sickness.

His attending physician was Dr. Bigelow of this city. Mr. Legare was a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, a most ripe scholar, a distinguished and classic orator of eminent legal attainments, and universally loved and respected. He has left a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden death, which took place at a distance from the familiar scenes of home, though he was surrounded by all the comforts and consolations which sympathising friends here could impart to his dying bed. He was a warm personal friend of the President, who with his sons and members of the Cabinet and suite are deeply afflicted.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. Barker Burnell, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, who has been confined at Washington since the adjournment of Congress by sickness, departed this life on Friday last at his lodgings, Mrs. McDaniell's, 4 1-2 street. He was a valuable member of the House of Representatives, and a worthy man. He was from Nantucket.

DEATH OF JUDGE SIMMONS.—It is with regret says the Advertiser, that we announce the death of William Simmons, Esq. senior Justice of the Police Court of this city. He died on Saturday morning, after a protracted illness, at the age of 61. Judge Simmons had held his responsible office for many years, and had endeared himself to the public by his high principle, as well as to his friends by his amiable and Christian life.

The anti-slavery rooms in Cornhill, were entered on Saturday, and $50 were stolen from the desk.

EMIGRANTS FOR OREGON.—The Liberty Banner published in Clay county, Missouri, says:

We are informed that the expedition to Oregon now rendezvoused at Westport, in Jackson county, will take up its line of march on the 20th of this month. The company consists of some four or five hundred emigrants, some with their families. They will probably have about one hundred and fifty wagons, drawn by oxen, together with horses for every individual, and some milch cows. They will, we suppose, take as much provision with them as they can conveniently carry, together with a few implements of husbandry. There are in the expedition a number of citizens of inestimable value to any community, men of fine intelligence and vigorous and intrepid character, admirably calculated to lay the firm foundation of a future Empire.

GOOD ORDER ON THE 17th.—The simple fact, says the Boston Courier, that our police did not make a single committal to the jail, on Saturday last, speaks volumes for the respect for law and the love of good order, which characterize New England.—Though our city was filled to its utmost capacity, and though the greatest excitement was felt on all hands, not the slightest outbreak occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. This circumstance, so honorable to New England, was especially noticed by the distinguished strangers from the South, and spoken of in terms of the most unbounded gratification.

We are informed that the petition to President Tyler, adopted at the meeting of Abolitionists in this city, during the anniversary week, has been forwarded in a letter by Wendell Philips, Esq chairman of the committee. The letter in which it is enclosed, requests an interview for the purpose of conferring with the President upon the object of the memorial. The committee have received no answer to their communication. The petition, we learn was very numerously signed. It was drawn up by a colored man, the clerk of Ellis Grey Loring, E q. and the beauty of the penmanship displayed in it, would do honor, it is said, to the best teacher of penmanship.—[Boston Atlas.]

EASTERN RAILROAD.—Last week's work was, we suspect, the greatest that has ever been performed on the Eastern Railroad.—Seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-four passengers were carried over the road, (a large portion from a long distance,) exclusive of the military, who must have added about a thousand more to the number. On Saturday, thirty eight trains were run during the day, from five in the morning until half past one at night without accident.

Strawberries are selling in the Baltimore Market at 6 1-4 cents per quart for the very best, and at 2 or 3 cents for inferior kinds!

Boston Daily Business Paper.

To the Friends of Practical, Do-something Anti-Slavery.

That powerful engine of civilization, the DAILY BUSINESS NEWSPAPER, has been long enough engrossed by pro slavery.—The time has come for business—so far as the all consuming slaveholders have felt any business—to be mixed up with the true principles of civil liberty. On this point there is no need of words. The conscience of every Liberty man calls for *action.* How long will you, O ballot box abolitionists, patronize editors that will see your pockets picked for the benefit of slave catchers in Florida, and keep as mum about it as so many mice incrused in cheese? How long will you pull down with one hand, what you build up with the other? How long will you look for election returns in papers that write you down '*Scat*?' How long will you suffer the proslavery parties to palm off upon your fellow voters, their candidates as yours, because the election is on Tuesday, and your paper comes only every Wednesday? Will you not vote for an immediate *daily* Liberty party paper and pay for it?

Believing that you will, the subscriber proposes to establish *a daily morning newspaper* equal in paper and type to any printed in Boston, and of a size not less than the Evening Transcript, at $4 per annum, in advance, and two cents the single copy. It will accommodate yearly advertisers with the usual space, at $25 per annum. Business cards of from two to six lines, kept standing at from $5 to 10 per annum. The paper will not be issued till the subscriptions on these amount to $5,000—the least the amount with which such a thing can be undertaken with any prospect of success.—This proposal has been shown to a few in this city, and *fifty* persons have already signed for the paper, making $200; to which add $50 subscribed for advertising. Who bids further? Among our 6,000 Liberty voters there are, probably, 2,000 who can be reached by a morning paper, by rail road or otherwise, before dinner; more than 1,500 can get it before breakfast. And they would, probably, be richer at the end of the year, by taking and paying for it. Now is the time for striking. Let us have a good *business paper*; carrying true principles into all the shops, and manufactories, and market places, and the State is ours.

Nothing is to be paid till the requisite amount is subscribed. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE LEFT AT 32 WASHINGTON STREET, OR SENT TO THE SUBSCRIBER, POSTAGE PAID, AT THE SAME PLACE.

N B. This is an independent individual effort, not connected with the Emancipator, or any other Anti Slavery paper, and not connected with any sect whatever. It will not supplant any Anti slavery periodical, but widen and deepen the Anti Slavery channel in *Boston*, and all that large part of the commercial centre. In this city the subscriber has taken up his residence, for the purpose of giving his time and strength to an enterprise so imperatively called for the present exigencies of the great battle. Of this battle, for the last three years, he has been compelled to be a mere spectator. He offers to re-enter it, and it shall not be his fault if he does not lay on with a will, and to the discomfort of the foes of our common humanity. It shall not be his fault, if, at the next election, the true republican and Democratic party fails to double its vote.

ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.

Boston, May 8th, 1843.

Adams' Report on the Latimer Case.

☞ It is proposed to publish Adams' Report, with the final report from the towns, of the number of signatures to the petitions, the doings in Virginia, &c., &c., in a double Latimer Journal. Subscriptions received at this office.—Price for the Journal, 2 cents per copy, or $1,50 per hundred; for Adams' Report, 1 cent per copy, or 75 cents per hundred.

Liberty papers will please copy.

Astonishing News!!

☞ THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be classed with the curable Diseases.

The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchau of Loudon, (England) is the new wonderful curative of

Pulmonary Consumption,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs in the whole range of Pharmacy.

☞ D. F. BRADLEE, 62 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers
Hallowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale & Retail.
Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.
Augusta, J. P. Dillingham, W. Caldwell.
Bangor, David Bugbee.
Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co. 3m2

SEARS'

Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

The best medicine in use for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA.

And other diseases of the Lungs.

IT is recommended by many Physicians in their practice, and has been used by more than a Hundred Thousand persons within a few years, effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as will be seen by the bill of directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine; even those who have been given up by their Physicians and friends as incurable with "CONSUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of those who once become acquainted with its effects. By many families it is kept constantly, and should be by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If seasonable application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer it to the public if he was not fully convinced of its being a valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs for which it is recommended. It is sold at the low and reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper on which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, by W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King; in Dover, N. H. by W. B. Smith; in Montpelier, Vt., by E. H. Prentiss; in the County of Kennbec by all the Druggists in Augusta Gardiner and Waterville, Alfred Lewis, Hallowell ✕ Roads, L. Davis, Readfield Corner, H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; G. B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; George Cox and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co., C. A. Russ, China; Blackwell & Totman, Clinton; A Stark and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pittston; R. Pope and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moulton and R. B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; Jesse L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the principal towns in this State. 22

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yard.	
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42 do	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½ "	do
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42 do	do
Flannel,	17 to 33 do	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr, Agent

East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE,

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions, direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston.

July, 1842.

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 STATE STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admirality, &c.

References:—SAMUEL E. SEWALL Esq., Boston.
DANIEL CADY, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

MEDICINES of all kinds constantly for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

A LARGE lot of BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM of life, received and for sale wholesale and retail by 23 SAM'L ADAMS.

DALLY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, for burns, scalds and all inflammation; it will extract the pain occasioned by Fire or any scalding hot liquid in a very few minutes and will heal without leaving a scar when immediately applied. For sale by S. ADAMS.

RESPIRATORS or Breath warming Instruments for those afflicted with consumptive complaints, For sale by 16 SAMUEL ADAMS.